B, O. BERREEE, Editor.

We return our thanks to the gentlemen who exatributed to our columns during a brief unavoidable absonce.

The Duty of our People. The Constitution and the Union are both the more of the people. They originated and consummated and ratified them. Secession on the contrary was the device pious, or rather considering the existof cormpt and asplring office-holders, ence of piety and treason in the same addense permit the people to have heart wholly incompatible, determined anything to do with the plot, except to to hold a spiritual conference with commands. The leaders of secession | these shepherds of the flock. He told eve rigidly eveluded the people from them, much to their surprise, that he over being present at Conventions and must require them to take the oath of ogislatures when the vote was taken on They then asked that further time be at alon. More than this, they have given them to consider the matter, and the impudance to try to force the people their case was continued until vesterby wounscript law to fight for a robellion, from they profess to regard as volunta- day. ry ma the part of the people. The loyal people of the loyal States beholding the I condition of their brothren in | Dr. J. T. Kenpaica, of the First Presby the Southern Confederacy have magnanrmously brought them relief-a relief as souls in the origin again is glorious and varymining in its power. It has all the elements of moral and physical suseriority, while the rebellion is physically weak and morally corrupt and

logihaome. The issue of the contest is certain. But what is the duty of the people of the insurgent States? Shall the dictates of their own consciences. It we lie appinely and five only a timid and doubtful encouragement to our own Government, and say, "We want the Government to win, but we are so pressed with business that we can't take sides in this matter?" Oh no, this is neither manly nor patriotic. What matters it if your business be important? Every man's it must know who were its friends and business is important, but were to the man who neglects and loses his soul or his country for the sake of a few paltry dollars! Will you weigh your Constitution and laws and the strength and unity of the nation in the scales with the dress of trade? Suppose you gain the forof a Gigano or an Aston and loose enment which makes your life perty secure, is not your frotune a In the sea of anarchy will you

for you to be a beggar than a millionaire the The day men be automated exist into the noble work of restoration. It is fer. Throw aside then all morbid and false sympathy with rebels. Tell them that you chance your own path, and that you are an uncompromising supporter of the Government. Plead earnestly and often with the deluded. Boldly sustain all measures that are needful to crush out of public officers, and condemning this measure and that. Whenever troops are mied, if you can, take up arms yourself, only and if you cannot, then induce Bear in mind always that you have a

beat and buffet? In losing your country

order nothing is safe. It would be safer

advocates of seces+ addressed to ed and Ken-States. The are wiped out, est of gold for tobacco and ld business men tiful in Southern tate than it has inia is bankrupt, prosperous. Virginia tout of cents on the dollar, while Kentucky bonds are selling at 92 and 95. While Maryland was with the blight of secession eredit fell to nothing, but

The robels crowned Cotton King some or ago, but the loyalists took it into ir heads that they would have a corom of their own, as the old despot too exacting. So they pummelled at Beaufort until he was a-ching; they subarded him at Fort Donelson until "as quadring; they terrified the old t New Orleans and Memphia so at he is sha-king and brea-king. is now on fire and we suppose Il die mo-king and croa-hing.

ther vices, don't may in the end.

Ronaszat, whose fideliwas honored with a quest on Monday night at | religion ? House by the citizens of Louisneral Buckmen's banquet, so

The Pulpit and Patriotism. The following clergymen of this place riz: Dr. R. B. C. Howell, of the First Baptist Church; Rev. C. D. Elliott, of the Female School : Dr. Schon, of the Methodist Church, and Rev. - Ford, of the Baptist Church, were summoned ganizing marauding bands to rob banks, to attend the Governor's room at the HOLE DAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1862. Capital on Tuesday morning. These pointment of Gen. Boyrs has fallen like scattering the firebrands of treason amongst their flocks, instead of inculeating the precepts of the Prince of Peace, and the Governor very rightly feeling a deep solicitude that men holding a position of so much dignity and influence as the pulpit should be loyal as well as allegiance to the Federal Government.

On yesterday the above named ministers were in attendance, accompanied by Berian Church, and Rev. W. D. F. SAWRIE, of the Methodist Church. Drs. HALL and Fond, of the Medical Faculty, were also present on summons. The Governor conversed for some time with much point and earnestness to his audience. He told them that the Government had guaranteed to them religious liberty and the right to worship God according to was a privilege enjoyed in no other land. They were highly and peculiarly favored above their brethren. The Government had given them ample protection. But the time had come when this kind and liberal Government was compelled by traitors to fight for its existence, and who were its foes. It was unreasonable to suppose that it would suffer rebels and disloyal men to occupy a position which offered so many opportunities for mischief to corrupt and designing men, as the pulpit. In the hands of men who followed the footsteps of their Divine Master it was a school of virtue, but in the hands of Iscariots it was a den of pollution and of vice. At the urgent re quest of the clergy, he gave them a few days for further deliberation. oo be a high mark for the rudest waves to

Every dispassionate and candid man will admit that the Governor has done you lose everything. Without law and exactly right in this matter. Certainly the duty of being loyal and obeying the laws, both by example and precept, is no Gospel than on other people. Human your work; it is for your good and that government is an indispensable instruof your children: If the Government | ment in protecting and encouraging vircould perish you would be the first suf- tue and repressing vice, and no man car attempt to renounce all allegiance without incurring great guilt. "Render unto Casar the things that are Casar's," is as much a command of Heaven as the one which follows it-"And to God the things that are God's." Will any one advocate the preposterous proposition that any the rebellion. Don't stand off and en- man, no matter what his calling may be, courage rebels by carping at the course has a right to mould and form public sentiment under a government which he detests and denounces, especially if he is known to be the partisan of another government bitterly hostile to the first others, who can, to enlist. You must Certainly not. And ministers wield a leave nothing honorable undone, which great influence with the masses. They will advance the good of the country. attend us from our cradles to our graves. They tie the marriage bond, and they direct and personal interest in the per- instruct our children. They come in cination of the Government, and that | contact with the people in seasons of afno one under greater obligation | fliction and of joy when the heart is most to labor carnestly for its impressible. To the pernicious influence of rebel preachers is to be traced the exceeding bitterness of the females in

y to secode from the many Southern cities. The tide of treade and commercial con has flowed freely in what should e Cotton States, have been the sanctuary of God, and multitudes have been poisoned by its bitter waters. It is no gurgling, lim-Now compare pid, refreshing stream to cheer the soul. no river of Life whose waters purified and invigorated immortals, but a flood as ed, while Ken- inky as the waters of the Stygian pool, whose furbid waves raised a perpetual funeral cry like the lamenting billows of Cocytus. That stream has polluted the land more foully than the bloody surges of the Nile. It has swept away on its bosom thousands of our youth once the hope of now broken-hearted and desolate families. Is it not the duty of all sincere and honest ministers to endeavor to save the nation, and save her people from slaughter? Will any one devoted to the sacred profession sacrifice the lives and souls of thousands is secured beyond doubt her credit is excellent. And to gratify his theories on Southern Rights and a Cotton Confederacy? No one s might onumerate State after State will pretend to say that the united of the South whose credit is good just in forts of all the clergymen in Nashville proportion to the likelihood of her early for the next twenty years could couneturn to the Union. Secession, like all teract the immorality and wickedness of every kind which has sprung up among us as the immediate fruits of this Rebellien. It has been a prolific monster of iniquity, in public and in private. It has sapped the foundations of morality. By the confession of some of the leading papers in the South, disregard of life, of law and of religion, has been frightfully prevalent since the breaking out of the Rebellion. Is it not time that clergymen who have sympathized with it whether their efforts to overthrow the await us all. Government of a great and enlightened

christian nation will not bring shame

upon themselves and reproach upon Ray, Bessewan, a highly respectable elergyman of Richmond, was impresented anced, has been unavoidably lately because he did not observe Jury, Davis' fast day,

Our sister State has an abundance of malcontents, who have been much emholdened for two reasons. They have a Governor who is a traitor at heart, and they have been busily employed in orburn bridges and steal horses. The apgentlemen have the reputation of not a thunderbolt on the secessionists. He being as loyal as they should be, and of holds the sword over the Governor's head, and will let it fall heavily if he dares to make the least demonstration. And he will be most rigid in dealing with guerrilla bands. We want Kentucky and Tennessee to pull together and pull strongly. Their geographical connection makes the closest possible alliance of interests between them. They should render each other mutual aid and counsel. We assure Kentucky that our authorities will do their part. We have an abiding confidence in the fearlessness, firmness and promptness of Governor Joneson, Merciful and lenient to the deceived and oppressed and betrayed people, he will hold the ringleaders of the rebellion to a fearful accountability. While in Louisville the other day we were cheered to hear the vigor and determination of Gen. Boxus applauded. Our Governor will keep step with him. While Gen. Boyns boils with loyal fire, Tennessee's Executive will burn with patriotic indignation. Let the people not stand back with folded hands and look for their officers to do all the work, but let them rush to the rescue. Sustain your rulers cordially .-They need your sympathies. Your applause and help nerves them to their work. They have many painful duties to perform for your safety and protection. Let them feel at all times that you fully appreciate their difficulties. This Government was made by the people for the people, and if it is preserved it must be by the love of an intelligent people. There are too many who are ever ready to find fault with this and that act of the authorities. Let them consider that these acts are not always a matter of choice, but are forced by a tremendous necessity-the necessity of saving the Republic. Tennesseans and Kentuckians to your high and holy work, and see that your hearts, your hands and your earnest prayers are given to Governor Johnson and Gen BOYLE.

Handsome Notree.

We believe that we may truly say that during its very brief existence the Nashville Union has gained a wider reputation than any journal ever published before in this city. The loval press without distinction of party endorse it heartily. The following is one of a multitude of neticess.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Union. A live, stirring paper, as fearless as it is able. It is the exponent of the loval men of the South, and is in earnest. No words for traitors, no oliv branch of peace held out to criminals by it, but retributive justice is demanded as the due of rebels and the only safety of

Its motto is "For Freedom and Nationality." Every loyal man, and every true Democrat, who is in earnest about suslaining the principles of Democracy, should give it his hearty support.

The rebel organs which circulate the foul calumny that the Government wishes to incite the slaves to insurrection, delight in drawing pictures of the horrid cruelties which would be committed by the negroes. Now we are very certain that the negroes could not excel the rebels themselves in brutality and ferocity. The rebel soldiers have already perpetrated outrages on the living and on the dead, on males and females, on adults and on children, which the savages of Madagascar never committed. Your thorough-bred, remorseless rebel is as near an approach to a davil as one in the flesh can make; and for these rebel newspapers to lament the negro atrocities which would follow an insurrection or emancipation, is about as touching a sight as it would be to see a hyena weeping over the ferocity of a fox. Look at the numberless cases of lynching reported for years past in the regions where the rebellion is rife, and committed by white men who are now rebels. Look at the thousands of good citizens who have been shot, drowned or hung in the South for the crime of loyalty. A contemporary estimates the number of people thus murdered by white robels at FIVE THOUSAND,

Old Whigs, old Democrats, Republiscans, men of all parties who love your country, throw aside your party insignia and watchwords as worse than useless incumbrances in the present crisis of the Republic. We have a Union to save from utter discoption, a nation to preserve unsevered and undivided-the lives, the liberty, the happiness of thirty millions of people to defend. Away, then, with all partisan organizations. The man who asserts that his own party alone can save the country, and that he will not attiliate with any other, is most wretchedly deluded and blinded, or is infected with the poison of secession and rebellion. Let us all join hands and try to save the Republic. So we effect that it matters not who are the agents of her salvation. Down with the demon of party, and raise the flag of the Union higher than all other standards. One heretefore, should pause and consider country, one constitution and one destiny

> The Robels who were the prime movers in the liebellion, are the loudest to complain that slavery is being injured by the war. Keep your fingers from under our trip-hammer then. The Federal army has no time to catch a Rebel's nogroes, and ought not, if it had time.

Control of the Mississippi,

We suppose that no secessionist will gravely assert that the Federal Governpent can be deprived of its control over the Mississippi River. It is impossible that the relative power of the rebels compared to that of the United States can be greater hereafter than it is now, or that the moral strength and skill of the Confederates can ever exterminate the Monitors which will always vigilantly guard the waters of the Mississippi. But let us look at the chances for success now held by the rebels.

There lie between the Northwest and the Gulf of Mexico the following rebel States, with the following number of voters at the Presidential election in TARRI-

Arkneman, 90.837

Illinois polled at that election more votes than all of these rebellious States

combined, viz: 442,441 . 979.341 100,180 dichigan...154,347 1,564,727

Illinois polled 11,000 more votes than the five rebel States; Ohio 113,315 more votes, while the aggregate numbers show about five to one in favor of the Northwestern States. Now what shadow of hope, what faint reason has anybody for believing that one million and a half of people will suffer a little over three undred thousand to control the mouth of this great river or prevent them on their passage to the sea? But more than this we must consider.

The rate of increase in population is much more rapid in the Northwestern than in the Southern States. Several of the Northwestern States, though but a few years old, already have a population equalling the most flourishing Southern States. Louisiana polled but 52,510 votes in 1860, against 442,441, or nearly half a million cast by Ohio. The power and numerical strength of the North will be growing greater every year, while that of the Cotton States, if they could even succeed, would dwindle away. The attempt then to seize the Mississippi, and control the commerce of the Gulf, by the Cotton States is the very height of folly. It cannot be done. Nor will it avail anything to say that the Cotton States wish to make navigation free. Forts, and custom houses will be sure to guard the mouth of the Mississippi, and these will never be endured by the Northwest. Pennsylvania, through Senator Ross, first claimed the unrestricted navigation of the Mississippi, and she will never yield it to a rebel Confederacy.

Memphis Confessions.

The "Lincoln hordes," "Vandals of the North," etc., etc., as the Memphis papers used to call our civil Union soldiers, seem to have surprised the Memphis folks by their conduct. The Avalanche says !

It is due to frankness to state that our present rulers have acted with marked propriety since their arrival in our city. They are orderly, disciplined and well behaved-in this respect our people have been much disappointed.

The Argus says:

Our people, unable to resist force to force, quietly submit to a power at present too strong for them, and in doing so onduct themselves with that calm, quiet dignity so befitting their condition. Thus far the Federal commanders and soldiers have conducted themselves in a manner unexceptionable to the people. So long as their present conduct is maintained there will be no clashes with the citizens. A spirit of riot never existed in Memphis and can only be called into life by persecutions.

Thus we see that in every city and district occupied by the Union troops, they nobly refute by their actions and deportment the calumnies of the Rebel leaders. They have proved that they are indeed the protectors and defenders of the South, instead of being her in-

The reason why the growth of the Southern States has been so slow in comparison with the Northern States is that they lack the population necessary to develope the wealth of a country. Whatever tends to keep population in unnatural restrictions is pernicious and hurtful to the State. The earth was made for man to inhabit and cultivate. To hold vast districts of country in such condition that they cannot be made useful to man's subsistence and welfare, is a great perversion of the order of nature. Population is the stimulus of exertion and enterprise. Hence the highest-excellence of human invention is seen in thickly population before we can prosper. We need a sturdy, patient, industrious, loyal and moral element.

The Southern Confederacy of the 25th instant, published at Atlanta, in its roll of the Confederate Representatives, has the name of Kentucky with a blank under it. What does this mean? Have they already given you up one State as too honest for their traitorous league's Wonder how soon Tennessee will require a blank also ?- Lancaster (Pa.) Espress.

Governor Jourson got out his blank for Tennessee some weeks ago, and thus his fearless pen has filled it up:

The Union must be preserved. The laws must be enforced. Traitors must be punished and treason crushed.

How does the Espress like the filling

Severe on Mr. Lincoln.

We suppose that our fire-eaters would gratified to read some downright denunciation and sneers at the President-Well, we can give them some furious invectives from the Anti-Slavery Standard report of the Abolition convention, held two weeks ago at Boston, under the auspices of Garneson, Wandalle Phillages, and the other apostles and priests of the radical party.

We defy any rebel blackguard in this ity to surpass this Abolition elique in the bitterness of their phillipies against the Union and the President. These Boston fanatics hate both as flercely as their yoke-fellows, the Southern rebels,

Mr. Pillsbury said: Half a million of the sons of the North have gone to that worse than Ganges crocodile that inhabits the rivers of the South, and now 200,-000 more are demanded. Why did not a voice go up from the united North that not another soldier should go until the war was turned against slavery? (Great applause.) Abraham Lincoln, formerly called the slave-hound of Illinois, has increased and enlarged his former tendency.

AARON M. POWELL said: The great bulwark under which slavery had hitherto shel-tered itself he recognized as shattered. The Union is broken-the disruption is complete With the Union began a dosomourd, der izing career for the nation. Even Mr. Buffum, yesterday, could offer all his support to the President in his present position. It was another sad proof of the painful results of the attempt to reconstruct the impossible Union.

Mr. Swasey .- Do you or do you not sustain the government?

Mr. Powella.-I do not, any more than I on compelled to. I should be ashamed to. WENDELL PHILLIPS wished to correct a false impression possibly arising from the exellent addresses of Mr. Powell and Mr. Pillsbury. He knew no anti-slavery body which has declared that the work of abolition is done, or which proposes to support the government at Washington, or to relinquish the old principles of antislavery. No such body has proposed to support the government as it is. It ad-

vises, not supports, the government. Mr. Stephen S. Foster, in explanation of his remark yesterday, that he recould ght under the bonner of the South, if Jefferson Davis should proclaim emancipation, said that he made it from his love of freedom everywhere, and his desire to co-operate with all who sincerely aimed at freedom. There is no need to compare Davis and Linoln, any more than any other two slaveholders If there were, the uniform past record of the Abolitionists would place Davis above Lincoln; for if slave-catching is worse (as we have declared it) than slave-holding, the latter is a greater slave-catcher than the former. He (Mr. F.) would rather take his chances with Jefferson Davis at the last judgment, than with the President.

Our lively little neighbor, the Seventh Brigade Journal, of Columbia, says: The Nashville Union is one of the bold-

est and most outspoken Union sheets published. It is deserving of the most liberal support from the Union men of Tennessee, and we hope they will extend to it their patronage. We hope that Brother MERCER will continue to pour into the rebels broadside after broadside, until they shall either be driven from the land, or become good law-abiding citizens.

But we hope and fervently pray that no one will presist in upholding the wicked and desperate course of rebellion, until loyal indignation and justice shall compel him to fly the country. Oh no. Let us all once more be a united harmonious, fraternal people. The path of destiny is now so broad and plain that all can see, must see whither it leads. There is no power on earth that can disrupt our nation. Its integrity is as fixed as the oracles of Heaven. God is on the side of justice and human liberty, and all opposition will be ineffectual. Why then should any one rebel at the voice of fate, and kick at that which is inevitable? Is any one so egotistical as to fancy that his opinions ought to override those of the nation? Is not acquiescence wise and honorable?

The Nashville Union.

We invite attention to the Prospectus of the Nashville Union, in another colomn, and cordially commend it to the patronage of every unconditional Union man. It is pre-eminently worthy of, and should receive liberal encourage ment from Northern Unionists .- Detroit

Twelve months ago the Southern rebels vere exulting in the hope and confident expectation of a famine among the people of the loyal part of the country. They vauntingly proclaimed, that, separated from the South, the whole population of the North and East would absolutely starve. And, when it was subsequently announced that great Northern manufacturing establishments had been shut up, and that women and children in some cities were unable to procure the necessaries of life, the annunciation was received by the rebels everywhere with shouts that fiends might have been ashamed to utter. Time has brought its revenges. Our

armies are pursuing their triumphant march into the rebel Confederacy, and on all sides they behold the evidences of starvation of the most appalling destion. Although a year of war, as one would suppose must necessarily do much to harden and imbitter men's feelings, we hear from the people of the United States no exultation over the Southern sufferings thus brought to view. No we hear only expressions of sympathy populated countries. We must have and of a determination to afford relief as speedily as possible. Our military authorities in New Orleans, aided by the generosity of the people of the Northern cities, are feeding thousands of destitute rebels and their families, while Gen. Halleck has sent to the principal cities in his Department an earnest appeal for the relief of the starving thousands, almost exclusinely rebels, that he has found in Mississippi and Alabama, and the appeal is receiving a liberal and hearty response. When the rebels feel the deep and bitter curse which they invoked upon the Union men, the latter, yielding to the heat feelings and principles of human nature, act the noble part of angels of mercy and deliverance.

Relief will yet have to be sent to every portion of the rebel Confederacy, and to some pertions it must be sent speedily; and may we not hope that, after a little time, such deeds of magnanimity and holy beneficence will have their proper influence even upon hearts that this rebellion seems to have filled with fiendish hate and rengeance! - Lou. Journal.

In order to give at a glance a view of the unparalleled success of our armies, we have for several weeks kept a standing list of the successes gained since the first of February, adding to it as the facis, occur as follows:

L. Garfield's victory over Marshall. 2. The victory at Mill Springs.

3. The capture of Fort Henry The victory at Roaneke Island. . The capture of Edenton and Elizabeth City.

6. The destruction of the rebel fleet in the waters of North Carolina. 7. The evacuation of Bowling Green.

The capture of Fort Donelson. 9. The dispersion of Price's army and the clearing of Missouri of the rebels. 10. The capture of two rebel regiments

at Donelson. 11. The voluntary surrender of two rebel regiments at the same place. 12. The evacuation of Clarksville.

13. The proof made in Tennessee that there is a loyal people at the South, ready to welcome a return to the Union.

14. The occupation by the Federal forces of Nashville, the leading manufactory of arms and war material for the South. 15. Possession taken of the Roanoke and Seaboard Railroad by Gen.

Burnside. 16. The evacuation and destruction of the fortifications at Columbus,

17. Evacuation of Murfreesboro', and retreat of the rebel army into Alabama. 18. Occupation of Bolivar, Charlestown,

and Martinsburgh by the Federeral forces under Gen. Banks. 19. The taking of Leesburg. 20. The occupation of Berrysville 21. The evacuation of Centreville.

22. The raising of the rebel blockade of the Potomac. 23. Defeat of the iron ships in Hampton Roads by the Ericsson battery Monitor.

24. The victory over Price at Boston Mountains, Arkansas. 25. The capture of Fernandina, Flori-

da.

26. The capture of Brunswick, Georgia-the possession of the two places giving us complete control of the whole coast of Georgia and the coast of Florida.

27. The evacuation of Manassas. 28. Evacuation of Pensacola. 29. Expulsion of the rebel army from New Madrid.

30. Capture of Newbern, N. C. 31. Occupation of St. Angustine, Flori-33. Garfield's victory at Pound Gap.

34. Victory near Winchester, Va. 35. Occupation of Beauford, N. C., and destruction of Fort Macon. 36. Capture of Island No. Ten.

37. Victory over Beauregard at Pittsburg Landing. 38. Capture of Huntsville, Ala.

39. Occupation of Chattanooga and Decatur. 40. Landing at l'ass Christian.

41. Capture of Fort Pulaski. 42. Capture of New Orleans.

43. Capture of Fort Macon, April 25. 44. Occupation of Baton Rouge. 45. Evacuation of Yorktown, May 3. 46. The battle of Williamsburgh, May

5th. 47. The battle at West Point, May 7. Occupation of Norfolk, May 10. 49. The destruction of the Merrimack

and her consorts, May 10. 50. Naval victory at Fort Pillow, May

51. Victory at Lewisburg, Western Virginia.

52. Battle at Hanover Court House. 53. Evacuation of Corinth. 54. Battle of Chickahominy.

55. Reoccupation of Strasburg. 5th Capture of Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, and the expulsion of the rehels from the whole

State. 57. Capture of Fort Pillow.

58. Destruction of the rebel fleet on the Mississippi.

59. Capture of Memphis,

Boarding.

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with comfortable sparaments and a good table at No. 102, corner of Minket and Legal streets, at the CONCORD HOUSE,

Persons become on the the Laubrotte train can get breaklast before the tests fraces. No pains will be sparred to render greats confidentials.

Wreck Steamer Minuetonka for Sale at Auction.

O's Monday, the fiel of June, 1862, the Henry of R. t. Westley, on Broad street, the wresk of strange Mrayer es a, as is now lays in fumberland River. Terms

Committed to Jail F Davidson county, June 15, 1862, a negro who says his name in ANDREW; and belon

m. Martin, of Davidson county, Tene, aged about or 19 years, words 125 or 140 pounds, 5 feet 05; thus high, wither black, no margins. The owner tyre cotted to tome forward, prove properly and pay

Committed to Jail OF Partition county, on June the 15th, 1852, a nelogic man, who says his name is JiM, says he belogic to distinct flavor, of Wilson county, Torin, agent
about the years; weight 125 or 12s p ands, a feet of,
buties high culter very brack; no marks. The
lowner is required in count forward, prove property
and pay charges as the law directs.

June 18—3t Shariff and Jailor of D. C.

Committed to Jail

OV Davidson roughy, June 19th, 1862, a argen man the says his name is MILTON; a sys he belongs to Juseph Uniter, of Maximili county, Ain, age about 24 years, weight 165 pointer, 5 feet 7 inches high. the there is requested to come to wante to your its requested to be directed for J. M. MONTON, Short and Jation D. C. ar by burn above the right wrist-equacted to come forward, prove pro

Committed to Jail Daviden county, June 16th, 1811, a nego man she have his across as EANIST, ways he includes mineral lines, of Marchail county, Ala, age about 22 years, weight 16th of 16th in fact he include he marks county boats. The center is request, other forward, receive boats.

Committed to Jail

Distribution county, June 11th, 1803, a negro man who may his bear in Ashlo N, says to belongs to make any his bear in Ashlo N, says to belongs to make, of Marchael county, Ata aged atoms 19 o seed in administration 128 points, 5 fact a make to make a county back. The name is request times without property, and pay charges in make directs.

J. M. Hills Took and the county and dates of its of the county and dates of the county and dat

Committed to Jail

O' devident monty, have 12th, 1862 a negro man, who mays he mane in ALCS, says he belongs to Lovy mouth of excitors wonty. Term, aged front 23 years, suggest that a lob permits 15 feet high induction highly support term, so marks. The senser is translated to come for exact, prove property, and pay therefore at the law directs. posts at North and asign of D. C.

companied with a beautiful allow of the bridal cake. May Heaven kindly permit her, on the raturn of mor, to twine the myrtle wreath among the cluster og laurels of a husband returning from war on athed and covered with benera.

New Advertisements.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Dr. Howest, on the 18th

inst., Lieut. J. B. Hotzoway, of Kentucky, and for

aughter of B. J. Carter, of this city.

merly of Booll's Staff, to Miss Laura Cauren, oldest

The fair bride grot us the above ancouncement

THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, Follies of a Night!

song, - + - . Ms. Derenio STAGE STRUCK TAILOR!

a marrow Evening, BENEFIT of BARRY EVERETT PRICES OF ADMISSION Second Circle 25 Doors spen at % past 7. Performance at 8 o'Clock, outsely.

- NEW -ICE CREAM SALOON

1 HK Subscribers have just fitted up, in handsom at the consecutive may be settled up, in handsome eight, in a pleasant and convenient part of the lity, at No 4s, UNION STREET, most door to the livestry store of Mr. J. Frewers, an R.E. CREAM SALOON, and the Ladies and Centistion of Nashville and claimly are competibilly invited to give them a fail. They plotted thomselves to keep on hand the cry text article that can be made.

J. HANNIE. P. O'CONNER. N.H.—Families and Parties supplied ct any how by the quantity, on the most liberal terms. june14—lim

Charles R. Lewis & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS. White Goods & Notions,

No 18, SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY BECEIVING GOODS, and sak the attention of City and Country dealers to our Stock. jonc19-1m

WANTED,

S OR 10 BLACKSMITHS AND HORSE SHOERS. Apply at the United States Covernment Shops Market Street. H. M. SMITH.

LOST,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17th, 1842, ON Church Street, between the Provest Marshal's Office and Vine Street,

A Ladies' Black Lace Cape. I will give TWENTY DOLLARS to any person who miding. J. M. Hoffsk, june19-31* Quartermaster 51st Ohio Vol's.

St. Cecilias Female Academy, MT. VERNON, NASHVILLE, TENE.

THE CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION OF RE-MIUMS, at the above institution, will take place on Tuesday Evening, the 24th inst. Friends of the leatitution are respectfully united to attend. The proper authorities have kindly consented to instruct the guards, in and around the cry, on that

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson rounty, on the 12th of June, 1802, a major man who says his name is David, and says he belongs to Lucy Enjith, of Davidson county. I un age shout 24 years, waigus 175 or 130 pounds. Sect 1/2 inches high no marks; color block. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges as the law directs. J. M. HINTON, Sugriff and Jailor of D. C. June16-56

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson County, Tenn , June 12 1862, a no gro man, who says his mane is CHARLES, and belongs to Richal Hightower, 2 miles beyond Brant quested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs. J. M. HINTON, Sheriff and Jailor of D. C. June18-81

Committed to Jail

O' Davidson county, June 13, 1802, a negro man, who says his name is ADAM; says he belongs to Judge Broomsteld Halley, of Rutherford county, Tenn, age about 12 years; weight about 165 or 170 pounds 6 feet high; color, light black; stammers when talk ing. The owner is requested to come forward, preve property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

J. M. HINTON, June 18-18. Sheriff and Jallor of D.C.

Committed to Jail

OF Davidson county, June 14, 1865, a copro man, who says his mame is GEORGE Washington's may his region, of Warrer county, by aged about 40 years; weight 175 or Inches high; other black grand scar on forchand; small goales. The owner is requised to come forward, prove properly and pay charges as the law divects.

J. M. HINTON, June 18—3t. Shortif and Jather of D. C. Committed to Jail

OF lawidem county, June 15, 1862, a negro mean who says his name is COLUMBUR; says be belongs to Dr. McKisanks, of Maory county, Tuan, age about 50 years; weighs about 140 or 145 pounds fret 5; inches high; long bushy hate coppes essor; so marks. The owner is requested to come for ward, prove property and pay charges as the law directs. June 18 - 24 Sheriff and James of D. C.

Bacon. S CARRESTOILE.

3 do Hame. 1 do Heg round, for sale by WM LYON. 41 Market street.

50 BARRELS MESHANNOCK POTA TORM, for male low, to oliver out, by WM, EVON, Maryll 41 Maryle Street ALEX. B. MOREAN.

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT, vo. 13 S. Commercial Street.

(CITY SCILDINGS.) SAINT LOUIS. Particular Attention given to all Consignments also, to the purchase of Fridges on Sauthern said Kastern unlars, or Filling Country Or-fors for Groceries, &c.

ROWNENDER -- Baldwin & Dodd, St. Louis Collins, Kellogg & Hisby, St. Louis; S. J. Megarga, Philadal plus; Woodward, Hudson & Co., Boston; D. D. Rytle & Co., Alice, Ill.; Geo. L. Willey; H. O. Jackson, Nashville.

INSUBANCE

Against loss or damage by fire or the perils of Navidation, can be obtained at the Insurace Office of

W. J. MARR, No. 25 COLLEGE STREET, (Opposite the "Sewance House.")